

EDITOR CHAMPION

Visits the Exposition and Urges an Alabama Building.

HUNTSVILLE TO GET ANOTHER MILL

An Attempt to Poison a Family in Calhoun Monte Sano Will Probably Open Other Alabama News.

Montgomery, Ala., April 8.—(Special)—Mr. Ira Champion, the valuable editor of the Troy, Ala., Daily Messenger, in some editorial correspondence to his paper from Atlanta, says:

"A trip to the exposition grounds, now broken, uncouth and ugly as they are, once impresses one that the coming exposition is to be the greatest shows ever seen in the United States. The Alabama Commercial Club which met at Birmingham could have been over here for a short time and looked into the magnitude of the show, it would never have adjourned without declaring that the state should not be compelled to raise less than \$10,000,000, that it should be considered a very small amount."

"Alabama can't get an exhibit as a 'state exhibit' unless she erects a building of her own. Exhibits sent there in any other way will be distributed throughout the entire show. Her corn, cotton, oats, etc., will go to the exposition, and the people come to the mineral department, and so on; of course, each thing will bear a card showing that it grew in great Alabama; but the stranger who comes to see the south as a section and from a business standpoint, will ask the question, 'Where is the Alabama building?' The Alabamian will answer that he can't come, being indisposed. To the proud Alabamian this will be very humiliating."

"Let the people of the state open their eyes, look into the matter and declare by the help of each other, pluck and perseverance of a patriotic brotherhood, we will have a state building. How sad to stand and think we could and have maintained the places at which the foreign countries and states will erect buildings and display their products, and then to reflect, where is Alabama? Let the state board recently created plan to this end. The people here and abroad, and the only consideration asked of us is, 'What will we do with all the people?' The answer is promptly returned, 'Build hotels and take care of them, and open our homes to them. We will accommodate them.'

"One-story hotel is already announced. Others will follow. The world will come to the show and ten or twenty years hence the country or state that does not show up here."

Aberdeen Buys a Compass.

Montgomery, Ala., April 8.—(Special)—A cotton compress deal was made at Mobile Saturday.

F. H. Standard, representing John F. Taylor, of London, owner of the hydraulic Taylor compress of that city, saw the property of the Alabama M. & C. Company, chartered, John J. McDonald, president. This is a fine piece of property and has the same power of the ninety-inch Morse, doing the same excellent work, to the universal satisfaction of the shippers. The press will be removed and put up at Aberdeen, Miss., during the month.

Another Mill for Huntsville.

Huntsville, Ala., April 8.—(Special)—Huntsville is about to acquire another large cotton factory. This will be the second mill that the owners of one of the largest mills in the east say if Madison county will contribute 100 acres of land and two sidetracks they will bring their mill down at once and commence work with 500 hands. The 100 acres of land that is entirely surrounded by the mill company's already well obtained property, it was learned that it would cost \$500 to build the sidetracks. The railroad will, of course, be asked to put them in, but if they don't the amount can be raised among the business men on one day's notice. Huntsville has already three of the largest and most prosperous mills in the south, but wants at least three more and two in sight.

A COWARDLY PERFORMANCE.

A heartless wretch attempts to poison a whole family.

Montgomery, Ala., April 8.—(Special)—A Jacksonville, Fla., man has been unable to explain the facts of Mr. W. S. Ardiss, a new and excellent citizen of beat 8 in Calhoun county. The strange part of it is that Mr. Ardiss was not aware that he had an enemy in the county, having moved there only last October and not having had a cross word exchanged with any one.

Saturday morning when his wife entered the kitchen she found a plank had been prised off and some one had entered. Just outside she found an empty box of "Rough on Rats." She suspected something and an examination of the flour and meal revealed that some of the poison had been taken. The children and groceries were immediately secured and the family breakfasted. Some milk had been left standing during the night and one of Mr. Ardiss's daughters drank a glass of it. She became deathly ill and a physician with difficulty restored her. An examination showed that the poison had been emitted into the milk, but fortunately enough of it had not dissolved to cause the child's death who drank it. Who could have perpetrated the cowardly attempt on the lives of his family. Mr. Ardiss cannot imagine.

Statuary at Montgomery.

Montgomery, Ala., April 8.—(Special)—Ex-Priest Slattery spoke here tonight to a fair audience at McDonald's. He made his usual bitter assault on Catholicism and likened himself to Martin Luther. One or two men in the audience were inclined to be rebellious at his remarks, but were promptly ejected. The meeting was without incident.

Hotel Monte Sano May Open.

Huntsville, Ala., April 8.—(Special)—Memphis parties are negotiating with Major R. St. Stevens, receiver of the properties of the Northwestern Land Association, for the lease of the Hotel Monte Sano, and it is probable that this delightful resort will be opened to the public next summer, after all.

To Grow a Lincoln Tree.

The following letter has been received by Postmaster Howitt and the young lady's request has been promptly complied with:

"Oakland, Cal., March 26, 1895.—Postmaster, Troy, Ala. Dear Sir—We, the pupils

of the Lincoln school, Oakland, are about to plant a Lincoln tree, and with it we are trying to add a little soil from each state and territory."

"Will you please do us the favor of sending me a few seeds from your tree? Enclosed in this box that I send? Will you kindly do us the favor of sending immediately, as we are going to plant the tree mid-May, the anniversary of Lincoln's death?"

"Wishing that I may be able to return you a California favor at some time, and sincerely yours, GRACE DAWSON."

Buried Under a Caving Bank.

Montgomery, Ala., April 8.—This afternoon, while some workmen were digging the bottom of a twenty-foot ditch, in the western part of the city, prepared to lay the foundation of a new building, the banks caved in and seven men were buried completely. The dirt was removed as promptly as possible and six were rescued with only trifling bruises, but the seventh, James Latham, a negro, was found dead. The falling earth had thrown him against a rock, which had broken his neck. Dunn & Lillard Bros. of Birmingham are the contractors in charge of the work, but no blame can be attached to them. The cut was braced as well as was possible, and, as the coroner's jury declared to-night, it was one of those unavoidable accidents that will occur.

Lincoln City Notes.

Montgomery, Ala., April 8.—(Special)—It is understood that Examiner Reeves will make his report in the Randolph case on Wednesday and the governor will forthwith declare the office vacated.

District Attorney Fitter went to Elmore county today and represented the state in the preliminary trial of the white slayer who killed the negro Standish in that county last week. Mr. Fitter succeeded in having all committed without bail.

Lumber Mill Burned.

Birmingham, Ala., April 8.—(Special)—Fire this morning destroyed the large lumber mill of T. C. Davison & Co., one mile below Helena and sixteen miles south of here, on the Louisville and Nashville road. The logs which were burned down, information was slow in coming in. The mill and many thousand feet of lumber were destroyed.

Two Men Drowned.

Lafayette, Ala., April 8.—(Special)—Clyde Aiken and Boss Milam, two young men, were drowned in the creek below Scott's millpond in beat 4, this county, yesterday. They were out rowing for pleasure and the boat sank. The bodies have not been recovered.

Blew His Brains Out.

Roanoke, Ala., April 8.—(Special)—W. O. Aiken, one of the most notorious young men in the state, committed suicide last night by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. No cause was given.

The Springer Case Decision.

The opinion then proceeded to review the decisions made by the supreme court in cases arising under the act of 1861, which, the chief justice said, counsel had contended before the trial court, and did not affect the right to tax as asserted as controlling in the case under review. The principle of stare decisis, he continued, applied only to cases as directly in point. No court had ever held itself bound by any part of a decision not necessary to decide the case before it. The theory of stare decisis, however, did not affect the right to tax as asserted as controlling in the cases that had been decided. In briefly reviewing the cases presented to the court, he observed that the arguments made and the citations used in this case were the same as those brought out in the Hyatt case, and how this court was asked to again tax the income derived from real estate.

Justice Harlan was of the opinion that a tax on the gains, profits and income derived from the rent of lands was not a direct tax; that under numerous decisions of this court the income derived from municipal bonds was not the subject of specific taxation in any form by the United States. In other matters he was in accord with Justice White.

At 2:35 o'clock the court concluded the reading of opinions.

Upon the question of the constitutionality of the taxation of rents and municipal bonds, the court was unanimous.

Upon the question of taxation of rents, the court stood as follows: Affirming—Justices Harlan, Gray, Brown and White. Against the law—Chief Justice Fuller, Justices Field, Gray, Brewer, Brown and Shiras.

The president was informed of the income tax decision shortly after it was rendered by the supreme court, and, at 1:30 o'clock, he summoned Secretary Carlisle to the cabinet room and the two discussed the matter for some time. Other members of the cabinet dropped in later, among them the attorney general. The decision was a disappointment, but the administration will at once issue instructions to collectors of internal revenue to conform to the emasculated law. Secretary Carlisle followed his established custom not to discuss the matter for private information.

"What is the opinion of the court?" asked the chief justice, "that no tax should be laid on the residents of any state by the representatives of other states?" The exercise of the power to levy direct taxes was to be restricted to extraordinary occasions.

In conclusion, therefore, upon this point, the court said that the tax on the income of the land and the tax on the land itself.

Constitutional provisions, it was said, did not thus evade; it was the substance, and not the form or shadow that was to prevail in construing them. Upon this point there were many decisions, and some of them were quoted.

"What is the opinion of the court?" asked the chief justice, "that the tax imposed by the act is a direct tax. There was no distinction between a direct and an indirect tax?" The court said that the tax imposed by the act was a direct tax. There was no distinction between a direct and an indirect tax.

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TAXPAYERS SQUIRM

They Complain That the Assessors Are Valuing Property Too High.

PAYMENT IS SLOW THIS YEAR

The City Must Borrow Money to Pay Running Expenses Until the Citizens Come Up with Their Taxes.

Macon, Ga., April 8.—(Special)—Sunday taxpaying speaks of employing an attorney and enjoining the city of Macon from enforcing the assessment that has been placed on their property by the city tax assessors. They say they are required to make returns under oath, and yet the assessors disregard these returns, and set their own valuation on the property, which is in excess of sworn figures and the true market value.

The assessors have compiled the assessments on real estate, and property owners have been invited to call on the assessors at their office at the city hall if they have any complaints to make. In response to this, a number of the complainants have asked a reduction of assessments, and they say it is not granted them.

While in some cases there has been an increase in assessments, there has been a decrease in a great many others. The total assessment for 1895 is a half million dollars less than last year. This would indicate that there has been a general reduction. The assessors say that this year they have endeavored to equalize values rather than assess them.

NOT PAYING TAXES.
Under the law, city tax payers are required to pay taxes quarterly. About \$40,000 of taxes are now due for the first quarter of 1895, but only \$3,000 of this sum has been paid. The city has no money for current expenses, and has to borrow from banks in order to make payments. This has created the impression that the city's finances are in very bad condition. The reverse is true, however. If taxes were paid promptly, there would be no necessity of the city borrowing from the banks, or having any delay in getting up and paying prompt taxes. The city would readily accomplish all requirements of its debt.

Macon owes a little more than \$1,000,000. This would indicate that the city has been a general reduction. The assessors say that this year they have endeavored to equalize values rather than assess them.

Clarke Superior Court.

The supreme court of Clarke county was called to order this morning at 10:30 o'clock by Judge N. S. Hutchins. The grand jury was empaneled and Mr. Joseph H. Carlton was chosen foreman. The petit jury was empanealed after the court had adjourned.

All the members of the bar have joined the Baptists in providing food for the delegates, and great preparations have been in progress for several weeks. The delegates are taken to private homes as soon as they arrive, and they are made to feel at home. Delegates will come tonight and tomorrow morning. It will be the largest assembly of preachers ever seen here.

TWO ATTEMPT SUICIDE.

Both Are Wives Who Have Left Their Husbands.

Augusta, Ga., April 8.—(Special)—A white woman calling herself Lizzie Owens and claiming to have recently come here from Savannah, where she says she has a husband, attempted to drown herself in the river today, but was arrested. She seems to be filled with remorse at her desertion of her home and says she wants to go back to her husband. She was badly under the influence of liquor.

Mrs. Jane Paris made two unsuccessful attempts at suicide this morning, though the last attempt was proving fatal. Mrs. Paris is a sister of James Brothers, of this city, and for the past year she has been living in her brother's family. She has a husband in Carolina. She left him last year and came to Augusta with her three little children, who have been well educated in the schools. Her mind is affected and she has made several attempts at suicide. Once or twice they thought of sending her to Milledgeville, but hated to do so and kept her here. Early this morning she attempted to get her brother's razor out of his trunk but was prevented from doing so. Later she was missed, for her husband and Mr. Brothers found her in the stable hanging by a rope over the lot. He cut her down and medical aid was summoned. Earner's efforts succeeded in resuscitating her, though she was nearly strangled to death when cut down by her brother.

The National bank of Augusta has decided upon material improvements that will cost \$15,000. A new vault, new furniture and a plate glass front will be put in.

Masonic Information.

St. Omer commandery of Knights Templars will hold a meeting on Friday night for the annual election of officers.

On April 22d the grand chapter of Royal Arch masons of the grand council of royal and select masters of the state of Georgia will meet in annual session in this city. A large attendance is expected.

Grand Secretary A. M. Wohlin and Grand Treasurer W. A. Wohlin have returned from Rome, where they went to assist in the institution of a chapter of Royal Arch masons.

St. Omer commandery of Knights Templars will leave Macon at 9 o'clock on the night of the 16th instant on a special train of the Southern railway to attend the annual meeting of the grand commandery of the state of Georgia.

The Knights Templars defeated the spahores last Saturday the exciting contest for the college baseball pennant now hangs on a single game between the juniors and the seniors.

CONVICT MANAGEMENT CRITICISED.

The Oppression of the Guards Should Be Curtailed.

Trenton, Ga., April 8.—(Special)—The grand jury of Dade has this to say of the convict camps in the county:

"We believe that the convicts at Cole City have not been fed and clad as the law contemplates for some time past. This belief is based on a complaint of one large percent of the convicts."

Another thing which makes the management of the convicts reasonably fair, except at No. 2, where we found some complaint. Further, in regard to food, we recommend that the convicts have enough succulent food to insure their health. We further recommend that all Sunday washing be done away with, and that each convict have a clear change of clothing once a week, and that all corporal punishment be administered by the strap as the law directs and by a person of proper age and judgment. We further recommend that all abuse of convicts by unnecessary cursing and tongue lashing be discontinued. We call attention to the fact that there are some guards who are not yet twenty-one years old."

HE IS SEVENTY—SHE FIFTEEN.

She Is Also Mother-in-Law to Her Older Sister.

Unionville, Ga., March 8.—(Special)—Mr. George Mann, a highly respected and well-to-do citizen of this place, who is seventy years old, was a few days ago hospitalized with a heart attack. His wife and young daughter, a girl of fifteen, named Miss Jackson, quite a contrast in their ages, but they are living happily together on the farm of Mr. Mann, near this place, on the Little Towaliga river. They seem to be perfectly congenial in their relations.

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He Tried To Break a Door Down but Was Shot.

Tweedy, Ga., April 8.—(Special)—A negro attempted to break in Louis Maddox's house Saturday night. Maddox had gone fishing, leaving his wife and sister-in-law at home by themselves. They saw a negro, who had ducked behind the bushes. They heard him darken the door twice and tried to get the inmates of the house to open it. They refused, and he attempted to break the door down. While he was doing this Mrs. Maddox fired two shots from a pistol through the door. The negro yelled and ran away. He was traced by the blood stains, but the trail was lost before the wounded man was found.

DRIVE THE ASSAILANT OFF.

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THREE HOTELS CLOSE.

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Thomasville, Ga., April 8.—(Special)—The Piney Woods hotel, the Mitchell house and the Masury hotel, the three leading houses of the city, closed down today after a protracted season's business. Many people are still here at the smaller houses and boarding houses.

In the city court today Will James was

convicted of the murder of his brother, J. Williams, at an involving trial. Lucius J. Williams, son of the late John Williams of land, etc. Hill, Harris & Birch, and Marion Erwin represent the plaintiff. Armstrong & Stevenson, of Macon, and Miller and Steed & Wimberly, of Atlanta, and others represent the defendants.

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TEN PAGES

ATLANTA, GA., April 9, 1895.

The Income Tax Decision.

After a vexatious delay, the federal supreme court has at last rendered an opinion in the income tax case.

The court is equally divided upon several provisions of the new tax law, and these provisions will, therefore, continue in force, but the two most important clauses are held to be unconstitutional, viz: the tax on incomes from rents and the tax on incomes from state and municipal bonds.

Naturally, the decision is very unsatisfactory. It protects the very class of capitalists that should be taxed. It exempts the landlords and the owners of bonds, while the corporation, the business man, the manufacturer, the salaried employee or professional man must be taxed 2 per cent on all of their annual incomes in excess of \$4,000. It taxes progress and exempts indolence—it further taxes labor and further exempts non-productive capital.

Objectionable as the decision may be, it is the law for the present. It is estimated that the knocking out of the income tax on rents will take \$10,000,000 from our revenues, and the failure of the tax on bonds will also cause a big reduction.

Altogether, the decision is a disappointment to the country. The income tax was advocated chiefly because it was designed to reach the capitalistic drones who live on their rents and the interest on their bonds without doing anything to develop, or to produce, and who do not bear their part of the public expenses, while they get the full benefit and protection of the government's service and care. Some of these multi-millionaires live in Europe or spend most of their time and money there, and these have no use for this country beyond their desire to get big rents and a good interest on their untaxed bonds. These idle non-producers are exempted under the present construction of the law, while their fellow countrymen who put their capital into productive industries or commerce must bear the burden.

This may be law, but it is not justice. As the tax now stands, it will be obnoxious to all industrious enterprising and public spirited citizens. Very few will favor it outside of the two classes of rich men, the landlords and the bondholders, who are not subject to its provisions.

Fortunately, the law cannot long remain on the statute book. The next congress will undoubtedly repeal it.

Forty Years Behind a Mask.

The New York Press makes a good story out of the suicide of Judge Hale, the late treasurer of Foxcroft, Me., and leaves its readers to point the moral.

For forty years Hale was the village treasurer, and for a quarter of a century he was judge of probate. He lived apparently an upright life, and his neighbors gave him their respect and confidence, and trusted him with their money to invest. A month ago he was Foxcroft's model citizen; today he is a dismally dead grave. When he committed suicide last week the whole town was horrified, and everybody turned out to the funeral, and men said that his loss was irreparable.

But in a few days it was discovered that this fine old gentleman was not only a defaulter, but that he had during his long official career swindled his neighbors in the aggregate out of \$120,000. He had borrowed for the use of the town large sums, and had spent the money, and with it he had also spent the money of many widows and orphans who had trusted him on account of his long and blameless life. He had cheated and embezzled, and doctored his books, and borrowed money to cover up his crimes for forty years, and finally, when exposure was inevitable, he had sought death by his own hand.

Think of it! A double life—a life behind a mask in a quiet village for nearly half a century before discovery came! The judge must have been a man of wonderful nerve to go on year after year with a serene face posing before the community as its fatherly and almost saintly adviser, when he was all the time robbing his friends, with the knowledge that any day might bring exposure and a felon's fate.

It seems that we have only a faint conception of the criminal possibilities that lurk behind the frank and smiling faces of the men who make up this

strange world. The Jekyll-Hyde business is in full blast around us all the year round, and double lives are more common than most people suppose. And yet the so-called shrewd tricksters who pursue these dark and crooked ways are not very shrewd, after all. If they had a title of their boasted sense and foresight they would know that honesty is the best policy, and they would never delude themselves with the belief that it is possible for a man to fool all the people all the time, and swindle them to boot. Judge Hale may have been a sharp knave, but he was also a fool.

Mr. Dana as a Silver Man.

Our readers will remember that The New York Sun a few days ago had some comments on "The Constitution's programme, or rather the silver programme to legislate the standard of prices bodily away from gold." The Sun referred to the purpose of the people to restore silver as a violent proposition—"an effort to reverse in a day the progress that has been in uninterrupted operation for sixty years."

The World says something about the proposed international conference, and describes it as an affair that is coming off at an early day, and hints that "the general discussion of this question during the current year will undoubtedly throw a great deal of light on the possibilities and prospects of the movement."

Amitting all this, what is to hinder the democrats of Illinois to propose on record, so that, if the proposed conference should fail to accomplish anything, or, indeed, fail to meet at all, they would be well advanced in the campaign? Does The World suppose that the proposed movement in Illinois will be in the nature of an obstacle to the meeting of the international conference? Otherwise, why should it be described as precipitate?

Readers of the newspapers will have observed that Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, the leader of Lombard street, has recently called together his banking friends for the purpose of beginning a campaign in favor of gold monometalism. Now where is this campaign to be conducted? Not in Great Britain, surely, for the movement of the bimetallists in that country has not as yet made any impression on the ruling classes or on those who control legislation.

Where, then, and how do Mr. Bertie Currie and the gold gamblers propose to carry on their campaign in favor of the British gold standard? Where but in the United States? And how but in the liberal subscription of funds to further subsidize newspapers in this country and to provide the money necessary to an aggressive campaign?

The World has not said that Mr. Bertie Currie's movement is too precipitate, and we are inclined to believe that our contemporary is a trifle premature in declaring that the movement in Illinois is precipitate. Let the international conference materialize if it will. The people have had some experience with those conferences, and they know that the whole scheme of international bimetallism, so far as conferences are concerned, is to postpone a settlement of the question and to afford the gold gamblers an opportunity to tighten their grip and strengthen their position.

If The World were as candid as that other golding organ, The Philadelphia Record, it would have a different story to tell about the international conference. The Record makes no bones about exposing the scheme. It makes the declaration: "Although international bimetallism on any basis is as chimerical as a dream, it serves in this country as a convenient means by which the currency question may be evaded."

Now, that is the simple truth, and it is as well known to the editor of The World as it is to the editor of The Record. "A convenient means by which the currency question may be evaded!" We assure The World that the people at large are beginning to have a clear understanding of the various schemes by which the money sharks and the gold gamblers have contrived heretofore to postpone and prevent legislation intended to restore silver as a part of the standard money of the country. They are not going to be deceived any more by the international conference materialize if it will. The people have had some experience with those conferences, and they know that the whole scheme of international bimetallism, so far as conferences are concerned, is to postpone a settlement of the question and to afford the gold gamblers an opportunity to tighten their grip and strengthen their position.

With the Venezuelan señoritas going into raptures over his picture, and the poet laureate of the country sending his name down the corridors of time on the wings of song, the Georgia congressman has abundant reason to feel proud.

But the colonel wears his honors modestly. They have not turned his head. He is a true friend to Venezuela and a strong advocate of the Monroe doctrine, but he would rather be standing in the flesh in one of Atlanta's squares than to pose in marble or bronze on the plaza of Caracas.

Venezuela would gladly reach out for him, but she cannot tempt him to go down there to enjoy the fruits of his popularity. It is a fine country, but too far from Georgia's fifth district.

We are beginning to hear very little about the "intrinsic" value of gold from the Georgians goldbugs. They are beginning to see that they are the victims of a delusion?

Is Mr. Cleveland the traitor to his party and to the country that The Constitution says he is, or is he a patriot, faithful both to his party and to his country, as Colonel McClure thinks? If there is room for honest difference of opinion, as to the meaning of the currency plank of the Chicago platform, there is no reason to differ in opinion with the president, recognizing the fact, and according him equal honesty with themselves, certainly cannot esteem him a traitor.

The answer to this claim for honesty of opinion is easy. Let The Telegraph turn to its own columns, prior to the date of election in 1892, and discover, if possible, the interpretation placed upon the silver plank after the election was over. A construction hatched up after the main question had passed from the people is not one to be accepted without question. When the democratic electors were seeking the suffrages of the people, here in Georgia and elsewhere, it was upon a free silver platform, but when the beneficiary of their success sought a defense for his failure to carry out their promises, it was found in an interpretation which had not been thought of during the campaign.

Facts About Child Insurance.

President Angell, of the American Humane Educational Society, gave a Boston reporter some startling facts the other day in reference to child insurance.

He quoted Dr. Boyd, secretary of Tennessee's state board of health, as saying that, in his opinion, many children in Nashville have been murdered for the purpose of getting insurance money; and Dr. Daniel F. Wright, the chairman of a special committee on child life insurance, states that there are many such murders. He says:

"Were the statements not well substantiated they would be almost incredible. The

medical history is thus set down by Dr. Mason:

"By constant drinking X had so undermined his health that he had violent attacks of vomiting blood, which in several instances proved all but fatal. One evening, as he came into my office, not noticing me, he lay down on the lounge, suggesting that he might get a little sleep. Up to that time I had never mentioned hypnotism to him. He smiled, as if understanding what I was attempting, and presently seemed to be in a respectable manner at the public expense, or through the charity of societies organized for that purpose. In New York and other large American cities, it is said that poor parents frequently give child life insurance companies the money that would have, a short time afterwards, saved the lives of their children by providing them with suitable food, medicine and attendance. This is bad enough, but the matter assumes a horrible aspect when we are told by reputable persons that poverty-stricken people are actually tempted to murder their offspring for the sake of a few paltry dollars."

The authorities of every state should investigate the business of child insurance and take such action as may be necessary.

Simply an Outrage.

When Mr. Cleveland denounced the Rev. Dr. Lansing's attack upon him as "simply an outrage," he voiced the sentiment of a large number of people.

Dr. Lansing had not the slightest justification for his action in standing up before the New England Methodist conference and charging the president of the United States with drunkenness. It was a brutal assault upon a public man's private character, and what makes it worse is the fact that the doctor reiterated the charge in a subsequent interview and mentioned certain times and places at which the president was said to have been intoxicated.

Evidently, Dr. Lansing is something of a crank. No well-balanced preacher, with a proper sense of decorum, would have used such unfriendly language about the nation's chief magistrate in a religious body.

The Constitution does not often see its way clear to defending Mr. Cleveland, but it fully endorses his indignant outburst against this latest assault upon him. We have never felt disposed to accuse the president of neglecting his official business. On the contrary, it strikes us that he has been altogether too attentive to business from what we believe to be his mistaken point of view.

Let us have no more of these indecent attacks upon the president. In his public capacity, he is a fit subject for legitimate criticism, but neither the press nor the public has anything to do with his personal and private habits. The line must be drawn somewhere, and it should be drawn when a man's public life stops and where his private life begins.

Venezuela's New Hero.

A Washington special says:

Advices from Venezuela state that Congressman Livingston, of Georgia, is a hero of the day there, and that it would not be surprising if his statue were erected on the public square at Caracas, instead of that of even the great Simon Bolivar. The example of the Monroe doctrine, Mr. Livingston introduced the resolution which passed congress directing the state department to intercede between Great Britain and Venezuela for a settlement of their troubles. He also made a speech on the subject, sounding the Monroe doctrine. It served to call attention to this, our first effort in the journalistic field of Dublin. Although we have had fifteen years' experience in newspaper work, we feel that we are incapable of doing the valuable service rendered by our predecessor, still we are here to serve to the very best of our ability, the clever people of our country, and to work unconsciously for the upbuilding of a decent and progressive town and county. As to our political faith, we are democratic in principle, believing that our only help must come through that party, or through the consolidation of our scattered and divided people.

With the Venezuelan señoritas going into raptures over his picture, and the poet laureate of the country sending his name down the corridors of time on the wings of song, the Georgia congressman has abundant reason to feel proud.

Forward with that silver crusade!

The Answer Is Easy.

The Macon Telegraph, commenting upon a recent editorial in The Constitution,

they know what influences have been brought to bear to compel these great newspapers to eat their own words and to stultify themselves.

We extend our sympathy to Editor Dana and Editor Watterson.

Meanwhile, the silver movement is growing and spreading every day.

The Work of a Great House.

The last issue of The Southern Cultivator, from the press of the Franklin Publishing Company, is one of the handsomest pieces of typographical work ever turned from a press in the south—more than that, in any other part of the country.

The Cultivator is not only a most creditable publication, and one which will be of special interest to those who are interested in the industrial and agricultural development of the south, but its chief attraction is the neatness of its typographical appearance. It contains a series of perfect half-tone engravings, illustrating objects of interest to the farmer and the manufacturer, and its illustrations of typical Georgia and Jersey herds have not been excelled in artistic appearance by any press illustrations we have ever seen.

This great publishing house, at the head of which is Mr. George W. Harrison, one of Atlanta's most active and highly respected business men, is one of Atlanta's most prosperous and enterprising institutions. Its equipments for job and publishing work are not equalled by those of any other publishing house south of Baltimore and Louisville, and in the magnitude of its plant it has probably not an equal in the south.

The Constitution pays it this voluntary tribute because we are informed that large additions are contemplated which will still further increase the efficiency and the scope of this company's capacity to serve the public. New presses have

been ordered, and every department of the concern is being supplemented with new and improved machinery.

The Franklin is among Atlanta's largest industrial establishments, and no house of its kind in the south occupies a more commanding position.

Why Too Precipitate?

The New York World says that "the Illinois democrats are too precipitate." Too precipitate because they propose to give the people of that state an opportunity to make a definite declaration in favor of or against the free coinage of silver.

We should be glad for our metropolitan contemporaries to tell us freely and frankly why it considers the democrats of Illinois too precipitate. We should be glad to see our contemporaries go into the matter and give the real reason for its statement that there has been too much precipitation in Illinois.

The World says something about the proposed international conference, and describes it as an affair that is coming off at an early day, and hints that "the general discussion of this question during the current year will undoubtedly throw a great deal of light on the possibilities and prospects of the movement."

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IN THE LOCAL FIELD.

Minor Happenings of the Day in Court, Criminal, Social, Political, and Educational Circles in Atlanta.

In Atlanta today—Weather: Fair, no change of temperature.

Events: Trial of men charged with white-capping in the United States court; exposition board, at exposition headquarters 4:30 o'clock p. m.; full dress inspection of the Gate City Guard, old company and active company, at the Gate City Guard's armory at 8 o'clock p. m.; three courts at county courthouse at 9 o'clock a. m.

Baseball: Atlanta versus Texas Steers, Atlanta park 8:30 o'clock p. m.

The Young People's Christian Union of the Universalist church gave a delightful "poverty sociable" at the residence of Mrs. H. Linch, 427 Auburn avenue, last night. The affair was largely attended and an enjoyable time was had by the young people. Some of the costumes worn by the visitors were very original and striking, and created much amusement.

The Frauen Verein of the First Lutheran church will give a grand calico ball and supper at the hall of the Atlanta Turn Verein on Marietta street, on Easter Monday evening, for the benefit of the church. The Frauen Verein is composed of the lady members of the church and they are actively at work preparing for the affair, which will be a delightful one.

The police force have commenced to prepare for Memorial Day. The captains are making their plans, and there will make an splendid appearance on the 28th. Captain Manly ordered his men out last night and drilled them for some time. Captain Amos Baker has consented to take the patrolmen in command for a while and drill them up.

An ancient specimen in black, who says that his years number eighty-eight, was arrested on Fraser street last night by Officers Beavers and Tyser. A telephone message came to police headquarters saying that the man was crazy and trying to kill a woman. There was no excitement when the officers arrived and the old man was apparently peaceful.

During the snow in February George Thomas, a small negro, snatched a lap robe from the buggy of A. Marks and left Atlanta, as he heard that the police were looking for him. Yesterday he returned and was caught by Detective Wooten, who entered a charge of larceny against him.

Joe Wright, a negro carrying a jug of water, was arrested at the police station last night by Officer Grant. He was pointed out to the patrolman by a conductor on an electric car who said that he had attempted to pass a counterfeit coin on him. Wright says that he did not know anything was the matter with the nickel.

Editor Persinger, of The Chicago Four Hundred, who has been in Atlanta for several days, was a star about the city and the exposition, and proposed to get out a special edition of his paper illustrating the subject. The Four Hundred is the leading society journal of Chicago.

A large delegation of Knights Templars will leave Atlanta next Tuesday to attend the grand convention that is to be held in Savannah.

Superintendent W. R. Beaupre and Master Mechanic Hudson, of the Southern railway, have just returned from a trip down the Macon division of the road.

Judge James G. Blount, Jr., of Macon, was in the city yesterday. He says things are jogging along quietly in the political world of Macon.

Mr. Will Cobb, of this city, son of Judge Howell Cobb, of Athens, was called home yesterday on account of the serious illness of his father. The friends of Judge Cobb in this city hope for his speedy recovery.

Colonel W. L. Calhoun, a prominent member of the Confederate Veterans' Association, says there will be a large number of veterans to go from Atlanta to the reunion in Houston, Tex.

Mr. T. R. R. Cobb, of this city, is in southern Georgia attending to legal business.

In both branches of the city court civil cases are in progress. They will be hearing for a day or two longer.

Judge Lumpkin's court is engaged in the cases of Prissock against Arnold Broyles, receiver, for damages.

The trial of Carr before Ordinary Calhoun was placed on the calendar. Ordinary Calhoun has been given the right to order paid all expenses that may be incurred by the state in the needed testimony.

Mr. R. P. Latner, a well known businessman of Dawsonville, Ga., is in the city.

Hon. Henry D. McDaniel is at the Kimball.

Colonel J. W. Preston, a prominent lawyer of Macon, is at the Kimball.

A number of prominent citizens called on Hon. Henry Yerger, attorney for the judgeship made vacant by the retirement of Judge Parkinson. Mr. Harlson refused to make application, stating that he thought it was the duty of the grand jury to make its own selection, as that body is especially selected to look after the interests of the country.

The quarterly mass meeting of the city and county of the Parsonage and Home Mission Society, will be held at the residence of Mrs. Lewis W. Thomas, corner Linden and Courtland avenues, this morning at 10 o'clock.

George Thomas, who had the difficulty with T. B. Patillo Saturday night on Marietta street, was fined yesterday afternoon by Recorder Calhoun. It was shown that he was very violent in language and provoked the fight. Thomas is foreman of the government building now being erected at the exposition grounds.

A motion for a new trial was filed by the attorney for the defense, Colonel Glenn, in a formal manner, then proceeded to move for a continuance. He stated that two or three of the defendants who were indicted in the bill had entered a plea of guilty and had been removed by the marshal from the Fulton county jail to the government prison in Ohio. The prisoners were then sent to the state prison and the trial in the case was profoundly material.

Before these men were removed to the penitentiary the defense had served notice upon the court that they would be introduced on the trial. By reason of a misunderstanding they had been removed from the district and could not be reached from the state prison. Colonel Glenn, in a letter from the attorney general of the United States, in which he refused to allow the prisoners to be brought to Atlanta at the government's expense.

Mr. Lewis Kennedy, proprietor of Lithia Springs, Tallapoosa, Ga., was in the city yesterday. Mr. Kennedy says he is making arrangements to keep his hotel open the year round.

Reconsidered It.

Tallahassee, Fla., April 8.—The house today reconsidered its action in killing the resolution asking congress to purchase Apopka battlefield for a national park and Grant on the spot where the former surrendered. The resolution was passed by a vote of 55 to 2.

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FROM THE ROPE'S END

The Story of Henry Worley's Escape Will Be Rehearsed This Morning.

BEFORE A FEDERAL COURT JURY

A Motion to Continue the Case Was Overruled by Judge Newman.

COLONEL GLENN'S FATHER IS A WITNESS

Summoned to Testify for the Prosecution. A Demurmer to the Bill Sustained on One Ground.

The story of Henry Worley's seizure by the whitecaps in Murray county last April and his subsequent escape after dangling at the end of a stout rope, the fancied victim of those desperate men, will be narrated, in all its thrilling details, from the witness stand in the United States court this morning.

A more atrocious conspiracy was never planned and executed under the shadow of night than the unsuccessful effort of the whitecaps to hang Worley at Bloodtown. Though less frightful, perhaps, than the final denouement in which the brave victim informed gave up his life in sight of the curling smoke of his own cottage, it nevertheless unfolds the deadly intent of the men who sought to take Worley's life and who finally succeeded.

The preliminary fight against the bill of indictment occurred before Judge Newman yesterday morning and though two of the counts fell under the heated assault of Colonel Glenn, the indictment, as a whole, was allowed to stand. On the four remaining counts that were left after Judge Newman's decision was rendered the district attorney announced that the government was cited by the attorney.

He next addressed himself to the fourth ground of the demurmer, taking the position that a commissioner's court was not a court of the United States.

Sustained on One Ground.

Judge Newman overruled Colonel Glenn that he did not care to hear from him on this point, as he agreed with him in his position. He did not think himself that the main proposition as to whether or not the commissioners' court was a court of the United States was being decided.

Colonel Glenn's Father.

Among the witnesses for the prosecution will be Mr. Jesse A. Glenn, of Whitfield county, the father of the brilliant young attorney for the defendants.

It will be a rather unusual scene presented in the courtroom this morning when Mr. Glenn is called to the witness stand, and after passing through a rigid examination at the hands of the district attorney, is turned over to the tender mercies of his son.

Colonel Glenn was a quiet spectator in the courtroom yesterday morning. He watched the proceedings with deep interest and never permitted his eyes, for a single moment, to wander from the principal actors in the scene. Mr. Glenn is a dignified old gentleman with a grave, ministerial face that is not unlike the broad, open countenance of his son, and that bears upon its rugged features the indelible impress of intellectuality.

The witness stand this morning Mr. Glenn will testify in behalf of the prosecution and he will likely be one of the first witnesses introduced. His testimony in the case will be interesting not only on account of his age, but especially because of the fact that he will testify on the opposite side of the case from the one on which his son is employed.

Mr. Glenn is one of the leading citizens of Whitfield county. He has practiced law at Dalton, Ga., for a number of years and, though poor and simple, is highly regarded and enjoys a large practice in that section. In stature Mr. Glenn is below the medium height and his face is cleanly shaven.

Details of the Session.

Promptly at 10 o'clock yesterday morning Judge Newman entered the courtroom.

Between the jurors, witnesses and public generally, the courtroom was well crowded. At each door a baillif was stationed to present the jury, and took the seats assigned to them in the neighborhood of their counsel.

"Proceed Mr. James," said the judge after the formal ceremony of opening was concluded.

"May it please your honor," said the district attorney, "we desire to put on trial David Ewing, John Quisenberry and Huse Nelson charged with conspiracy."

"Bring in the prisoners, then," said Judge Newman, addressing the baillif.

In a few seconds three rough mountainous negroes whose ruddy complexions were slightly blanched by their long confinement in the Federal penitentiary, entered the courtroom and took the seats assigned to them in the neighborhood of their counsel.

"We announce ready, said the district attorney after a brief conference with Colonel Rucker.

"What do you say for the defense, Colonel Glenn?" said the court, casting his eyes in that direction.

"I am the first notice that we have received," said the attorney, rising to his feet, "that Huse Nelson would be put on trial this morning. I am the sole attorney for Huse Nelson and this is my first information of the district attorney's intention."

"An order has been issued by the government that the trial of Huse Nelson will not proceed on the trial of Huse Nelson."

Questioned by the court as to whether or not he was ready to proceed with the other defendants, the attorney replied that he was not. This decision was reached after a conference with his colleague, Colonel T. F. Geler and Mr. James E. Robinson.

A Motion for a Continuance.

Colonel Glenn, in a formal manner, then proceeded to move for a continuance. He stated that two or three of the defendants who were indicted in the bill had entered a plea of guilty and had been removed by the marshal from the Fulton county jail to the government prison in Ohio. The prisoners were then sent to the state prison and the trial in the case was profoundly material.

Before these men were removed to the penitentiary the defense had served notice upon the court that they would be introduced on the trial. By reason of a misunderstanding they had been removed from the district and could not be reached from the state prison. Colonel Glenn, in a letter from the attorney general of the United States, in which he refused to allow the prisoners to be brought to Atlanta at the government's expense.

Mr. Lewis Kennedy, proprietor of Lithia Springs, Tallapoosa, Ga., was in the city yesterday. Mr. Kennedy says he is making arrangements to keep his hotel open the year round.

Reconsidered It.

Tallahassee, Fla., April 8.—The house today reconsidered its action in killing the resolution asking congress to purchase Apopka battlefield for a national park and Grant on the spot where the former surrendered. The resolution was passed by a vote of 55 to 2.

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SADLY DISAPPOINTED

In Response to the Better Liverpool the
Bulls Expected a Higher Opening.

EVERYBODY SEEMS TO BE WAITING

For a Reaction, Which May Never Come.
In Stocks the Railway List Opened
Strong and the Industrials Weak.

New York, April 8.—Stocks opened irregular, the railway issues showing strength on account of higher cables from London, while the industrials were inclined to weakness. Subsequently, a raid was made on the Anthracite Coalers, and sharp losses were recorded. Delaware and Hudson broke 4% to 12%, Jersey Central 2% to 9%, Lackawanna 1% to 15% and Reading 1% to 12%. Delaware and Hudson's decline was partly due to the liquidation by an estate, and Jersey Central sold off on the reduction in the dividend from 1% to 1% per cent, for the quarter. Rumors that the Anthracite Coal situation was not in such good shape as reported last week, and that there will be no arbitration of the disputed questions after all, were also used against these stocks. Later in the day, however, the sales agents advanced the prices of the smaller sizes of coal 10 cents per ton, and this not only set at rest the unfavorable rumors referred to, but led to a general covering movement. Jersey Central recovered to 9%, Delaware and Hudson to 12%, Lackawanna to 15%, and Reading to 13. The action of the sales agents was also considered a necessary step toward the rehabilitation of the trade. The advance in western prices was thought to be of great importance, and will put an end to the demoralization there. A good demand prevailed for the Grangers near the close, but there was little or nothing to the general run of prominent stocks. Baltimore and Ohio was advanced, and an unconfirmed rumor that the May dividend will be passed. The stock broke 3% to 5% and rallied to 6% bid. In the Industrials Sugar fell from 7% to 9% and advanced to 10%@ 10%. Tobacco fell 1% to 9% and rose to 9%@ 9%. Chicago Gas declined 1% to 7%, and then recovered to 10%@ 10%. General Electric declined 1% to 3% and rose to 3%. Chicago Gas was weakened by a report that the directors on Wednesday will reduce the dividend to a 5 per cent per annum basis. The delay in signing the pooling agreement hurt General Electric for a time. At 10%@ 10%, market was strong to 11%. The usually active stocks showed slight gains for the day. Reading gained 1%, and Lackawanna and Delaware and Hudson lost 1%@ 2% per cent, respectively. Jersey Central closed unchanged. The decision of the supreme court of the United States sustained the income tax, excepting that of the law taxing rentals and state and municipal bonds, had little influence. It is expected, however, that state and municipal bonds will rise higher shortly in consequence of the decision. The poor statement of the Burlington and Quincy was not expected by any means, and it had no effect on the market. The general reaction. The good news of the day consisted in reports of drenching rains in the grain and corn belt; the March statement of the New York Central, which shows an increase in gross earnings of \$170,000, and the successful placing of the new \$36,000,000 per cent gold bonds of the Commercial Trust Co., for public use, as well as the partial restoration of prices by the Anthracite sales agents referred to above.

The sales comprised 130,000 shares of listed stocks, and 37,000 shares of unlisted stocks.

Treasury balances: Coin, \$35,351,000; currency, \$60,225,000.

The bond market was strong and active. Money on call easy at 2%@ 2% per cent; prime mercantile paper 4%@ 4%.

Bar silver 66¢.

Sterling exchange firm, with actual business 100,000,000; bill 4%@ 4% for 60 days, and 4%@ 4% for demand; posted rates 4.88@ 4.90%; commercial bills 4.87@ 4.88.

Government bonds.

State bonds higher.

Railroad bonds strong.

Silver at the board was 66¢.

London market rose 30% and 30%@ 30%.

Paris advances 1% per cent rents 103 francs 15 centimes for the account.

The following are closing stocks:

A. M. Cotton Oil... 224 Mobile & Ohio... 16

do, pref... 71½ New York & St. L. & S. 16

A. M. Cotton Oil... 100½ N. Y. & N. E. 16

Atch. T. & Santa Fe 100 N. Y. & N. W. 16

B. & W. & W. 17½ N. Y. & N. E. 16

Canada Pacific 20½ N. Y. & N. W. 16

Ches. & Ohio 17½ N. Y. & N. E. 16

Chicago & Alton 17½ N. Y. & N. E. 16

Chicago Gas 7½ N. Y. & N. E. 16

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NO MORE DISCORD.

The Investigation of Solicitor Thomas Concluded Most Happily.

HIS EXPLANATION WAS SATISFACTORY

Commissioner Spalding States That He Meant No Reflection—The Meeting Lasted An Hour.

The investigation which Solicitor Lewis Thomas asked of the board of county commissioners was disposed of yesterday morning in very short order by a complete exoneration of the solicitor.

Solicitor Thomas made a statement regarding the office and the manner of conducting the business and showed that he had absolutely nothing to do with the collecting of the fines. Commissioner Spalding, whose remarks appear to have been misunderstood by the solicitor, stated very positively several times during the meeting that he intended no reflection upon Solicitor Thomas and knew that the solicitor had nothing to do with collecting fines.

It was an investigation which concluded amid the wing-flutterings of the conventional flock of peace doves which are regarded as the harbingers of harmony and good will.

The demand by Solicitor Thomas for an investigation grew out of certain figures read at a recent meeting of the board by Commissioner Spalding. The figures, as explained by Mr. Spalding, indicated that there had been a reduction of the fines after the judge had imposed them. Solicitor Thomas's explanation, which he verified by producing the proper documents in every instance, was sufficient and was accepted by the board. The solicitor was very insistent in bringing out the point that no reflection was intended and Commissioner Spalding stated that he placed the matter before the board simply as an official, while as a matter of fact the figures had been handed to him by another member of the board.

The meeting was called to order shortly after 10 o'clock, and Chairman Brown stated the purpose of the meeting.

Commissioner Brown said that the board had no jurisdiction and declared that he would take no part in it, no matter how the board might decide. Mr. Brown thought it was a matter for the governor or the grand jury.

Commissioner Spalding said that he saw no reason for an investigation; that he had not intended to reflect upon the solicitor, but that he was willing that the solicitor should have an investigation and moved that he be given one.

"In reply to the charges of Mr. Spalding—began the solicitor:

Chairman Collier thought there should be something more definite to go upon. He thought that there should be some set manner of procedure and some limit.

He Made No Charges.

"The gentleman is mistaken," said Mr. Spalding. "If he says this meeting is for the purpose of investigating what I said about his office. What I stated was something that had been told me and I said about the time that I understood this. It came to me with apparent correctness and I believed it or I would not have stated it."

"I preferred no charges. The statement was made without any thought as to the personnel of the gentleman occupying the office of solicitor. It was the system I was after. When it was stated by a member that it was the duty of the governor and the solicitor to be removed, I took issue with him. I said that it was the system we should change and that we were not after individuals."

"As to the fines, I said that if the solicitor was asked about the matter he would say that he did not know the law. If he was asked, the same thing. And this would be the truth, for they have nothing to do with the collection of the fines. Right here, as I have spoken of Mr. McConnell, I desire to correct a remark of mine. I referred to him the other day as Solicitor Thomas's man Friday. I want to withdraw the remark. It was simple and I do not know Mr. McConnell and had no right to say such a thing. For all I know, he is an admirable man and a gentleman. I move to give Mr. Thomas anything he wants."

Matters Become Harmonious.

After a lot of discussion it was decided to hear from Mr. Thomas. He began by reading from the act of 1891 defining the duties of the solicitor of the city criminal court. He paused to ask again if Mr. Spalding intended to go against him. Mr. Spalding said that Mr. Spalding's statements had been sweeping enough and could see no reason for going on with the matter. After reading the act, Mr. Thomas said:

"I have never collected a fine in the course of my official career as solicitor. When the committee from the bar was preparing the act by which the city criminal court of Atlanta was to be governed, and the sheriff thought it better to take the collecting of fines out of my hands and put it with the sheriff. This was done, and I am paid by check from the sheriff."

Solicitor Thomas then singled out a number of instances in which it had appeared that the fine had been reduced. One in-

stance was a case where a man was convicted of gaming and Mayor King represented him. The man was fined \$50, including costs. Solicitor Thomas produced the warrants and exhibited the entries made by the clerk of the superior court and the bill of costs, showing that the bill was \$40.50. This left a balance of \$5.50.

In another case, State Amos was fined \$40, including costs, and only \$14.50 was marked collected, as \$25.50 was the costs.

Still another instance was a fine of \$3, which was proved to be upon a defaulting witness. After giving several more instances of this kind, the solicitor said:

"I don't think Mr. Almanor Collier would do me an injustice, and I didn't think that Mr. Spalding would."

"Do you mean to say that you believe that after what I have said? If you do, it's your misfortune," said Mr. Spalding.

More Harmony in the Meeting.

After explaining his attitude, Solicitor Thomas spoke very eloquently of Ballot McConnell, and compared his work to that of Mr. Hill, McConnell, who is one of the most efficient and thorough of all the court officials and who has the work of getting up the superior court cases, among which are many of the most important tried in the state.

There was some discussion as to how the meetings should be recorded on the minutes, and the question was adjourned with the understanding that there had been no reflections upon anybody and that the explanation was entirely satisfactory and altogether unnecessary.

THE GRAND OPERA SEASON.

Sigmar Campobello Writes That He Is Meeting with Great Success.

Sigmar Campobello's season of grand operas promises to be one of the theatrical events of the year.

The signor is now in New York arranging to bring his large company south, and writes that everything is being placed in readiness for the move promptly on time. He has engaged a number of the finest artists in the country and when the curtain rises on the opening night of the season, Atlantians will see and hear some brilliant stars.

Much interest is being manifested in the coming grand opera season in Atlanta, and the instigators of it are being warmly supported by the people, a large number of subscriptions having already been made.

Mr. Glover, who is interested with Signor Campobello in the project, received a very enthusiastic letter from the latter yesterday.

The signor says that he has engaged a rich Georgia baritone in the person of Hunter Wade, formerly of Augusta, who, he says, is a very handsome and brilliant artist. He has secured twenty-four members of the chorus and seventeen of the orchestra, and several of the principals. Of the later is Signor Montegriffo, who, he says, is in splendid voice.

The season will open about the middle of May and will continue several weeks.

Sigmar's Dauntless Violinist.

It may be said of Miss Currie Duke, that she is the pride and pet of Sousa's band and of its director, and has been unanimously voted their file du regt. Both by her beauty and skill she takes captive all who listen to her playing. She has earned the numerous aspirants for the office represent every calling and profession almost, the majority, of course, being of the law, and they are among the best known and most influential citizens of the country.

The office of justice of the peace in Atlanta is a good paying one, the fee system being in vogue, and it is always eagerly sought when there is a regular election or when a vacancy is to be filled, the latter instance being only on rare occasions, of course.

Judge Perkerson has filled the judicial chair for some time with ability and satisfaction to his petitioners for justice, and his retirement from the office is regretted by his many friends and patrons. He has been intimately connected with the movements of law and order in Atlanta, almost since the creation of the war and his long experience with criminals and law-breakers, and his observation, gained in his different fields of work, eminently qualified him for the office to which he was chosen by the people at the last election.

Judge Perkerson was for many years sheriff of Fulton County. He was considerably involved in the department either in the capacity of a constable or for almost a quarter of a century, making known the fact that he was fittingly qualified to preside over a court of justice, he having long since become thoroughly familiar with the law and its violators.

The judge has been confined to his home by serious illness for several months and while he is still very feeble, his friends have hopes of the early recovery of his health.

The "South Before the War" was given its initial presentation in this city last night, and it pleased a large audience. The enterprising little troupe, consisting of high breeding and culture go hand in hand with beauty and grace. An unvarying success attends them every appearance.

Miss Duke will appear in concert with the Sousa band at the Grand, on the 19th and 20th of this month.

South Before the War Tonight.

At DeGivé's Martinique Opera House, tonight at 8 p.m. Before the War's coming, begins its engagement of three performances. The prices will be 25, 50 and 75 cents for the night performances, and 25 and 50 cents for the matinee Wednesday.

The performance is said to be unusual.

TO HONOR THE DEAD

The Ladies' Memorial Association Preparing for Memorial Day.

THE LADIES HELD A MEETING YESTERDAY

They Decided to Have an Iron Fence Erected Around the Confederate Dead. Col. Calhoun to Name the Orator.

The Ladies' Memorial Association held a very enthusiastic meeting at Oakland cemetery yesterday and discussed the arrangements being made for the Memorial Day exercises.

The meeting was largely attended, nearly all of the members of the association being present. Those in charge of the memorial program were those who encouraged by the interest manifested in the exercises this year by the members of the association and the people generally.

The association decided yesterday to erect an iron fence around the lot in which the confederate soldiers are buried and the work will be started at once in preparation to erect the fence before Memorial Day.

The ladies made a thorough inspection of the cemetery and discussed the plans of decoration, but took definite action only in reference to the iron fence. The association will endeavor to make the exercises this year as interesting as those of last year.

Many of the ladies have already written to friends in this and other states where flowers are always plentiful requesting that a supply be sent to the association for the purpose of decorating the graves of the confederate dead, and it has been ascertained that a generous response will be made to this request. The supply of flowers in this section is likely to be short this year and the association will have to depend largely upon outside assistance in securing decorations material.

Mrs. Captain Milledge, the president of the association, who has been most busy in the Memorial Day arrangements, will not be able to take any part in the work this year on account of her serious illness. The work is being carried out on the lines she has always directed, however, and the ladies of the association have conferred with her frequently as to the arrangements being made.

Mrs. W. D. Ellis, the vice-president of the association, is acting in the place of Mrs. Milledge and has already demonstrated a wise judgment in her work, insuring a most successful programme and its accomplishment.

Rev. Albin W. Knight, pastor of St. Philip's church, has been invited to speak at the Memorial Day services and has accepted the invitation. He was asked by the Ladies' Memorial Association, it being customary for the association to choose the minister and the Confederate Veterans' Association to choose the orator of the day.

The Orator to be Named Soon.

The veterans' association has not yet decided upon the orator of the day, but Colonel Calhoun, who is expected to be invited to announce the name of the orator today or tomorrow, he being in correspondence with one of the best known citizens and orators of the state, and a final answer is expected to the invitation extended him soon. Colonel Calhoun was selected by the executive committee of the veterans' association to select the orator, and he will name one of the best in the state.

Colonel L. P. Thomas Chief Marshal.

The Memorial Day programme being arranged by the veterans' association is in charge of Colonel L. P. Thomas, who has been named as the chief marshal of the day, and who is to be in full charge of it as completed in a few days. The day will be participated in by all of the military and civic organizations and they are making preparations for a big display. All of the organizations have been cordially invited to take part in the exercises by the veterans and a large number of responses have been received.

An unusual interest in the exercises and warranting parades yet witnessed by Atlantians on Memorial Day.

The Confederate Veterans' Association will hold a meeting on next Monday night, when the full details of the day may be determined. Should Colonel Thomas be unable to report ready at that time, which is more than likely, everything will be arranged in excellent shape for the ceremonies.

The Ladies' Memorial Association will hold another meeting before Memorial Day and complete the arrangements they have in view.

A CRY FOR HELP

RESULT OF A PROMPT REPLY.
Two Open Letters that Should Suggest to Thousands of American Women to go and do Likewise.

SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.

LITTLE FALLS, MINN., May 11, 1894.
"I am suffering, and need you. I have terrible pain in both sides of my womb, extending down the front of my back, and lower part of my back, attended by backsore and pains in the back of the neck and ears."

Jonesboro, Ga., April 8.—(Special)—This little city is all agog over the entertainment to be presented on next Friday night under the auspices of the Jonesboro Library Association. An interesting and extensive programme is being arranged and the occasion bids fair to eclipse all previous ones in point of literary feature. The paramount attraction will be the address by Mr. L. K. Knight, of Atlanta.

The library is a very popular institution here and has the active support of the members of the city. It is predicted that the large audience, chafing at the thought of what is to come, will be greatly increased.

Mr. T. C. De Leon was present and was very much pleased with the arrangement.

It is the intention of the committee to raise \$10,000, and this can readily be done.

The carnival feature is a go and interest is being more aroused in it every day.

It is to be a grand affair.

Miss Frances Reid, one of Eatonon's most charming young ladies, will visit Miss Mann's Wig in Macon this week.

Miss Reid has returned home. She recently been on a visit to Miss Lewys Foster, of Madison, this week.

Miss Fannie Walton, of Madison, is expected to visit Mrs. Thomas G. Lawson this week.

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Miss Frances Reid,

Society

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club..... club

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"canadian club"

whisky—there are, also, all sorts of whiskies, the best is canadian club. it is being imitated—that's natural—all good things are imitated—trade on other people's brains as it were—don't be deceived by something "just as good"—examine the label carefully—

bluthenthal "b. & b.",

& bickart.

big whisky house. atlanta.

Bellot no. 378.

bello. no. 378. atlanta.

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Latest and Best Patent
and most improved finish at lowest prices. Correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ALL QUIET AGAIN.

The Reorganized Police Force Has Started in for Good Work.

TWO INTERESTING MEMBERS NOTICED
Joe Green and Captain Henry Jennings Have Had Interesting Careers—A Thrilling Incident Recalled.

The tumult and strife of the police election have passed. There is not a ripple after the storm. Quietly, soberly and resignedly the men have accepted the new conditions. With mechanical and soldier-like regularity they have settled down, those who were affected by the change and from their serene deportment it would be difficult to imagine that only a week ago the whole department was in a quiver of excitement.

Many good men who were affected by the reorganization are worthy of more than usual notice, but there are two whose characters and records bring them forth prominently as objects of interest and concern. Both are men of striking individuality, earnest in all things that touch on their work, active in the performance of duty and thoroughly conversant with the criminal class, their types and characteristics; both are men of wonderful valor, and their courage has been put to the test many times, but they are entirely different in many respects and their peculiarities put them in strange contrast.

When the result of the election was made known one went up and the other took an opposite direction. Henry Jennings was placed in command as a captain and Joe Green was shoved off as a patrolman in a dark corner of the city. It was the greatest surprise of the election—this reduction of Joe Green from the detective force. What is the reason of this change was not imagined, as Green was acknowledged to be the most astute officer naturally, and the hardest worker on the force. There are many who have wondered at the change and the question comes up every day as to what caused it. Joe is reticent about the affair and when questioned stretches his face good naturedly and winks.

"Dunno; guess the fellers thought I was better on runnin' down niggers than I was on gettin' at the crooks in this exposition year," he says and walks away sublimely resigned to the dictates of fate and the mandates of his superiors.

But there is a tinge of pathos in the change which is rather painful with the career of the man can appreciate. Joe Green is tall and his six-foot frame bends decidedly at the shoulders, above which a long neck projects, terminating in a face that is worth the while to study. It is the typical face of the detective, with small, searching eyes and prominent features that are often suggested as stereotyped.

Joe Green was the strongest man on the force and prided himself upon his powerful physique, but recently his cheeks have grown hollow and his step is slower.

"Got a pain in my chest this morning. Had a hemorrhage last night. Pretty bad, but guess I'll have to stand it," he said several days ago as he was swung into line and marched off with the rest of the force.

There are many yet on the police force who are acquainted with the circumstances which brought about the enerated change.

It was in 1887. As an officer he has accomplished much with his men.

But the interesting chapter in his life comes before his connection with the police. He was a boy of 16, a bold, strong, and a brave officer never shouldered the musket, or rather pulled the lanyard, for Jennings belonged to the artillery. He came from Clarke county, where he was raised on a farm amidst comfortable surroundings. Captain Jennings was well known and highly esteemed. Captain Jennings entered the war with the famous Troup artillery and his heroic deeds are a matter of record.

It was at Harper's Ferry, during the battle of South Mountain, that he was pointed out to General Howard Cobb as the man who had saved the day and prevented the Federals from getting Harper's Ferry.

Captain Jennings was in charge of one division of artillery. He had been held back by the Federals, but when the fight ordered orders to move in the direction of Hampton Gap. He arrived just in the right time, for the Confederates were being driven back and the enemy was forging ahead toward the place.

With quick command Captain Jennings ordered his gun to open fire at once on the advancing rebels. The effect was wonderful. In a few moments the enemy were forced to retire and Harper's Ferry was saved. For this he was called before the commanding general next day and commended.

Captain Jennings is a man of splendid integrity. He is a good disciplinarian and since assuming command has put his men in fine working order.

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